# FACT SHEET

## HISTORICAL

The Tri-Cities Landfill operated from 1972 till October 1993. Waste consists of residential and commercial waste, commercial construction and demolition materials, landscaping waste, and some inert soil, asphalt, and concrete. The site contains approximately 40 million cubic yards of waste and daily cover soil.

The North Center Street Landfill operated from 1979 till 1980. Waste consists of residential waste, commercial construction and demolition materials, landscaping waste, and some inert soil, asphalt, and concrete. The Community used the site primarily when flow in the river restricted access to the Tri-Cities Landfill. The site contains approximately 3 million cubic yards of waste and daily cover soil.

## CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The final closure cover system for the landfills consists of final site grading, barrier layer construction, and vegetative layer construction. CH2M HILL designed the closure system to comply with Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and of the Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 CFR, Part 258, Subpart F.

Site grading of the inactive portions of the landfill began in Aril 1993, prior to landfill closure. Construction of the barrier layer began on December 4, 1993, and concluded on October 9, 1994. The vegetative cover and miscellaneous details were completed in May 1995.

The final site grading consisted of placement of between 2 and 15 feet of cover soil to provide a minimum 4% slope for surface runoff. Cover material came from construction of the new Salt River Landfill. Approximately 1.5 million cubic yards and 400,000 cubic yards were used in the final site grading of the Tri-Cities and Center Street Landfills, respectively.

The barrier layer is an 18-inch-thick layer of silty or clayey material that reduces infiltration of water into the landfill. The barrier layer was constructed in three 6-inch layers with a compacted, field permeability of $1x10^{-5}$ cm/sec. Barrier soil primarily came from construction of the new Salt River Landfill. The material was screened at the borrow source to remove larger material that did not meet specifications. Barrier soil for the N. Center Street Landfill primarily came from a borrow source in south Mesa. All barrier soil was compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of standard proctor (ASTM D698). Approximately 550,000 cubic yards and 85,000 cubic yards were used in barrier layer construction of the Tri-Cities and Center Street Landfills, respectively.

The vegetative layer is a 12-inch-thick layer of native topsoil from the new landfill construction site. The purpose of the vegetative cover is to protect the barrier layer and provide a layer of material capable of supporting native vegetation. Both landfills were hydro-seeded with a mixture of native grasses in January 1995. The contractor selected grass seed that could grow without irrigation and have shallow root depths. Approximately 367,000 cubic yards and 57,000 cubic yards were used in the vegetative layer construction of the Tri-Cities and Center Street Landfills, respectively.

Construction activities also included removal of existing structures and an underground storage tank, settlement monuments, fencing, drainage ditches and culverts, powerpole encasements, access roads, methane vents, and methane monitoring wells. During the entire closure process CH2M Hill provided a thorough Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) testing program. Total closure costs, excluding CH2M Hill's fees, were $10.5 million and $2.6 million for the Tri-Cities and Center Street Landfills, respectively.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

There were five existing groundwater monitoring wells located on or near the two landfills. There are five production wells located to the south and east of the Center Street landfill. The groundwater predominantly flows to the south-east. The Community is testing the groundwater wells for water quality on an annual basis. Neither landfill has a leachate collection system. No leachate monitoring has been performed.

Methane monitoring probes are located adjacent to populated areas. The Community will, at minimum, monitor the methane production on a quarterly basis for the first year and annually, thereafter. Additionally, the Community constructed methane vents and collection lines to prevent buildup of methane and to reduce underground migration of the gas. The Community is exempt from post-closure monitoring requirements because the landfill stopped accepting waste before October 9, 1993.